TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

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WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22, 1904. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

FIFTY-FOURTH YEAR.

Senator Fairbanks Will Be Nominated Unanimously.

INDIANA GETS

Senator Fairbanks Will be Nominated for Vice President Unanimously.

WILL ONLY BE ONE CANDIDATE.

James of Rep. R. R. Hitt and Others Will be Withdrawn on Call Of the States,

CONVENTION SIMPLY A HOLIDAY.

It is Not Streauous but Always Interesting," Was the Remark of Rep. Hull of lowa.

Chleago, June 22.—Senator Fairbanks will be nominated for vice president granimously. The Illinois delegation met today and decided to withdraw the pame of Representative Robert R. Hitt, When Illinois is reached on the call ef states, Senator Cullom will announce that he has received a telegram from Mr. Hitt directing that his name be withdrawn from the convention and hat Illinois will support Senator Fairanks. The names of the other candi-

lanks. The names of the other candi-dates will be withdrawn. Senator Dol-liver will present the name of Senator Tairbanks to the convention. With the platform completed and in the hands of the full committee, every element of speculation seems removed from the remaining sessions of the con-

he members of the Colorado delegathe memory of the following the action of the Illinois delegation, they would not present the name of John A Springer as vice presidential candidate from that

IT WAS CANNON'S DAY.

The Republican national convention

Cannon's.

The day was flawless, clear sunshine, a tresh breeze from the lake and temperature near 75. The delegates spent was of the morning out of doors better the hotels on the lake front, where was of the state headquarters are. any of the state head and the palong maters and governors lined up along scurb with much more ordinary folk walked up and down watching Wpages on the drive, or looking at the s outside the breakwater.

A HOLIDAY CONVENTION.

"What a holiday this convention is." what a holiday the convention is, marked Senator Depew to his near whoms, who happened to be Gov. whin of Indiana, and Representative ill of Iowa. "I feel quite as though were at the seashore with nothing to except be idle and look at the wa-

t is not strenuous," said Mr. Hull. always interesting. A national sention seems to me more expresve of the peculiar genius of our peothan any other institution tion is always unique. For one to

at scrap of monologue represents e way the delegates and spectators of upon the convention. It might we the observer a keener sensation it were a combat and yet have no urself where the convention is were a combat and yet have no urself were a combat and yet have no urself were the convention. gestive character.

A SHOW AFFAIR.

t is the kind of gathering I would ing to exhibit to the diplomatic said Representative Watson of dana on the curbstone parliament, ad I am sorry Sir Mortimer Durand indian sorry sir Mortimer Durand is not follow out his intention of atisology the convention. He would have be a thoughtful cheerful, orderly comintegrater of an American colonial the and in some of the delegates the
Explassador would have seen how we asisology high so that smilate men of foreign birth so that you cannot distinguish between citi-zers of home and foreign origin."

A band engaged by the Pennsylvania egation gave a concert during the coming. Ladles visited the hotels with lowers or called to get autographs of datesmen or just to see them from a distance. The turn out of carriages and automobiles was extraordinarily large, one session a day of the convenient gives plenty of time for other engagements and there were several late breakfasting parties at the clubs. Most of the clubs have a visitors' list half as large as the membership. No one was in quite as much of a hurst one was in quite as much of a hurry to go to the Coliseum as on Tuesday. The ease with which every card holder got his seat yesterday and the care of vention gives plety of time for other the assistant sergeant-at-arms to secure to everyone its privileges caused a more everyone its privileges caused a more lessrely progress toward the hall to-day. Besides that, the doors were op-day. Besides that, the doors were op-lasted half an hour later, at 11 o'clock histed of 10:30. Many delegates walked the mile separating the Coliseum from the hotel district. They found the hall brilliant. Fresh flowers were on the rostrum. Sparrows were fitting among the girders overhead. The hand is

ind up near the birds played national DELEGATES WANT TO GO.

The decision of the convention to act the invitation of the Louisiana schase exposition on Friday or Sat-day, has done much to stop a small prement looking toward a two-day way, has done much to stop a small movement looking toward a two-day convention. Senator Depew has arranged for three special trains for the delegates and the tickets of delegates on all rallroads will be accepted to and from St. Louis as if it were Chicago. New Yorkers led in the movement for a two-day convention, but today, in view of the fact that a large number of delegates will go to St. Louis, they are at least quiescent. Saturday sees the dedication of the New York state building, and Gov. Odell, the two United States senators, and others will attend. 1 States senators, and others will at-

While New York felt that it could take the initiative on the floor of convention, it was perfectly aparent that some of the prominent delegates were attempting to promote the nent for an adjournment sine die Gov. Odell said cautiqualy: of our delegates have to leave understand that in many ther states the delegates have already

jority of empty seats in the delegates section when we nominate. If the platform is adopted today it would make a scene of enthusiasm to go right on to-

scene of enthusiasm to go right on tonight and nominate."

Former Gov, Frank S. Black, who is
to nominate Roosevelt, said:

"We ought to go right on today and
nominate, while everybody is here. I
prefer to speak to full benches."

The sentiment is however, that it is
neither possible nor expedient to crowd
the remaining business of the conven-

the remaining business of the conven-tion into one day's session. COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

The full committee on resolutions accepted the work of the sub-committee practically as it was presented, and there was no controversy worthy of the name. The committee met at 10 o'clock today, and had completely finished its work at 11:40. Senator Lodge, as chairman of the sub-committee, read its report, and a motion being made to adopt the work of the sub-committee as the work of the complete organization, it prevailed without dissenting votes. votes.

The only discussion was over minor

points and there was no reference in what was said to the tariff or trusts or other s milar subjects. Senator Carter of Montana, sought to secure a change in the interstate commerce declaration pledging legislation to amend from time to time the interstate commerce law, so as to make it conform to the law, so as to make it conform to the decisions of the courts and the requirements of changed conditions, but he was eventualed on the ground that a general declaration was sufficient to cover the question.

There was also slight discussion of other features, but it consisted of replies to questions intended to secure a lucid view of the matters.

CALL FOR CREDENTIALS REPORT.

"Is the committee on credentials ready to report?" asked the chairman. Senator McComas, chairman of the committee on credentials, rose from his seat in the Maryland delegation, and said:

"Mr. Chairman, the committee credentials has instructed me to read the report, which is now ready." "The gentleman will please take the platform," said the chairman, and Sen-ator McComas, mounting the rostrum, proceeded to read the report.

THE CONVENTION

Convention Hall, Chicago, June 22 .-Although the doors of the hall were get again at noon. Yesterday was opened a half hour later than yesterday for the first 25 minutes after 11 o'clock the band played to a sprinkling of gallery spectators only. A sea of brownbacked chairs in gallery and mezzatone was broken only by an occasional dot of black or the bright spot of a woman's gown. stood idly about, and in the delegates section a half dozen men leaned back and read the morning papers.

CANNON'S POSITION.

When Mr. Cannon was asked about the proposition to adjourn, he said he would recognize any motion made in the convention, but that no agreement concerning the proposal had been made. It would rest with the convention, he

Former Goy, Black came in quietly and reached his seat on the platform without being observed.

It was just noon when Mr. Root ascended the platform, which he reached by the rear entrance. Screened by the groups of convention officers and others he was not seen by the crowd. Yesterday a huge bunch of pink pe-

nies graced the chairman's table, a superb cluster of American today beauty roses stood ready to greet Mr. Cannon when he asumed the chair. ROOSEVELT'S PORTRAIT,

The huge portrait of President Rooseveit that had served to present a tab-leau by its dramatic unveiling during Mr. Root's speech yesterday was placed on an easel at the right of the platform. Otherwise, the decorations were unchanged. The oak boughs that line the eaves were a bit withered and where yesterday they made a pleasant frings of green, today they were almost as grey as the celling.

By a quarter of 12 o'clock not more

By a quarter of 12 o'clock not more than 100 delegates were in their seats. The hum of conversation as the Co-liseum gradually filled had not been broken by enthusiasm of any character for some time: the aisles in the pit were for some time, the alsies in the pit were crowded with standing delegates, only a portion of their seats being occupied when, just at noon, the New York senators and Gov. Odell threaded their way down the center aisles.

CHEERS FOR FAIRBANKS

A cheer went up and the galleries entrance began to applaud. This had hadly died out when the tall figure of Senator Fairbanks was caught sight of coming down the aisle to the left. A hearty cheer went up in that section of the hall. Delegates at once sprang to their feet, and more cheers were given. As the senamore cheers were given. As the sena-tor reached his seat in the Indiana delegation reservation the ovation was renewed.

DEPEW FOR NOMINATING.

Just before the convention was called to order Senator Depew of New York, said to the Associated Press that he would, as soon as the platform was read, move to continue the session tonight or late this afternoon and conthe business of the convention.

"I have plenty of support from other states. The delegations are all here in full force. Tomorrow they will not

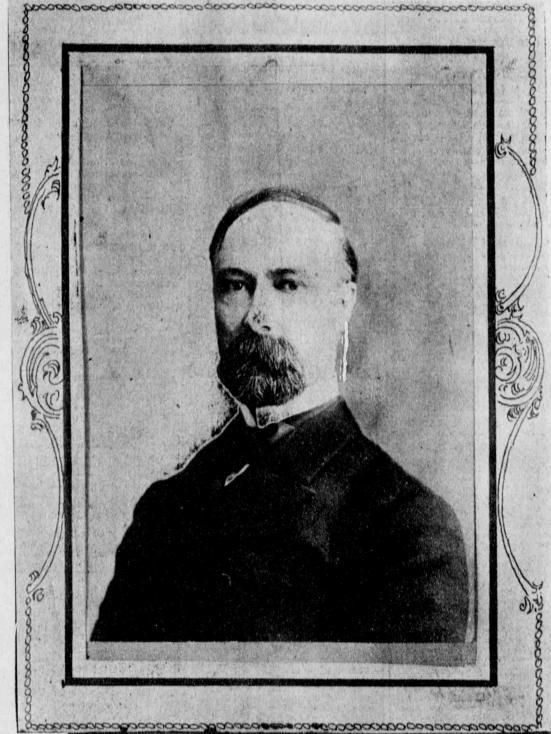
be. We must finish today. ROOT RAPS FOR ORDER.

At 12:27 o'clock temporary Chairman Root rapped for order, directing the delegates to take their seats, and ordering the aisles cleared. This latter or-der was not obeyed with sufficient clerity to please the chairman and he directed the assistant sergeant-at-arms to see that the aisles were cleared. A second specific direction from the chairman brought the convention to order. Chairman Root then introduced Rev. Thomas E. Cox, of the Holy Name cathedral of Chicago, who delivered

the invocation. A CONFERENCE.

Chairman of the National Committee Payne, Temporary Chairman Root and Senator Lodge, of the resolutions com-mittee, with the platform in his inside pocket, held an informal conference on the platform. Everything for the day's

(Continued on page 2.)



SENATOR FAIRBANKS OF INDIANA,

Who Will be Named as President Roosevelt's Running Mate in the Presidential Race.

Charles Warren Fairbanks, Republican, of Indianapolis, was born on a farm near Unionville Center, Union county, O., May 11, 1852; was educated in the common schools of the neighbor hood and at the Ohio Wesleyan university, Delaware, O., graduating from that institution in 1872 in the classical course; was admitted to the bar by the su preme court of Ohio in 1874; removed to Indianapolis in the same year, where he has since practised his profession; never held public office prior to his election to the senate; was elected a trustee of the Ohio Wesleyan university in 1885; was chairman of the Indiana Republican state conventions in 1892 and 1898; was unanimously chosen as the nominee of the Republican caucus for United States senator in the Indiana legislature in January, 1893, and subsequently received his entire party vote in the legislature, but was defeated by David Turple, Democrat; was a delegate-at-large to the Republican national convention at St. Louis in 1896, and was temporary chairman of the convention; was a delegate at large to the Republican national convention at Philadelphia in 1900, and as chairman of the committee on resolutions reported the platform; was appointed a member of the United States and British joint high commission which met in Quebec in 1898, for the adjustment of Canadian questions, and was chairman of the United States high commissioners; was elected to the United States senate Jan. 20, 1897, to succeed Daniel W. Voorhees, Democrat, and took his seat March 4, 1897; was re-elected in 1903. His term of service will expire March 3, 1909.

DECLARATION OF REPUBLICAN PRINCIPLES.

Fifty years ago the Republican party , \$100,000,000 of annual war taxes, reduce , as to the operation of great corporation

came into existence dedicated among

other purposes to the great task of ar-

resting the extension of human slavery.

In 1860 it elected its first president.

During 24 of the 44 years which have

elapsed since the election of Lincoln the

Republican party has held complete

control of the government. For 18 more of the 44 years it has held partial control through the possession of one or two branches of the government, while

the Democratic party during the same period has had complete control for

only two years. This long tenure of power by the Republican party is not due to chance. It is a demonstration that the Republican party has commanded the confidence of the American

people for nearly two generations to a

degree never equalled in our history, and has displayed a high capacity for

rule and government which has been made even more conspicuous by the incapacity and infirmity of purpose

COMPLETE SUPREMACY.

The Republican party entered upon its present period of complete su-premacy in 1897. We have every right

to congratulate ourselves upon the work since then accompushed, for it has added luster even to the traditions of the party which carried the government through the storms of civil war.

AFTER DEMOCRATIC RULE.

We then found the country, after

four years of Democratic rule, in evil plight, oppressed with misfortune and

doubtful of the future. Public credit has been lowered, the revenues were declining, the debt was growing, the

administration's attitude towards Spain was feeble and mortifying the standard of values was threatened and unsuppose

certain, labor was crippled, business was sunk in the depression which had succeeded the panic of 1893; hope was faint and confidence was gone.

UNHAPPY CONDITIONS MET.

We met these unhappy conditions vig-rously, effectively and alone. We re-

orously, effectively and alone. We re-placed a Democratic tariff law based on free trade principles and garnished with

free trade principles and garnished with sectional protection by a protective tariff and industry, freed from oppression and stimulated by the encouragement of wise laws, has expanded to a degree never before known, has conquered new markets and has created a volume of exports which has an

a volume of exports which has sur-passed imagination. Under the Ding-ley tariff labor has been fully employed. Wages have risen and all industries have revived and prospered.

GOLD STANDARD ESTABLBISHED.

We firmly established the gold standard which was then menaced with destruction. Confidence returned to business, and with confidence an unexampled prosperity.

For deficient revenues, supplemented by improvident issues of bonds, we gave the country an income which produced a large surplus, and which entered the country and supplementations of the supplementation o

We firmly established the gold stand-

shown by its opponents.

the public debt and lower the interest charges of the government.

The public credit, which had been so lowered that in time of peace a Democratic administration made large

loans at extravagant rates of interest

in order to pay current expenditures, rose under Republican administration

to its highest point, and enabled us to

borrow at 2 per cent even in time of

SET CUBA FREE.

and vigorous war with Spain. We se Cuba free, governed the island for three

years and then gave it to the Cuban

people with order restored, with ample revenues, with education and public

health established, free from debt and

wise provisions for our mutual inter-

We have organized the government

of Porto Rico and its people now enjoy

In the Philippines we have suppress ed insurrection, established order and given to life and property a security never known there before. We have

organized civil government, made it effective and strong in administration.

and have conferred upon the people o

those islands the largest civil liberty they have ever enjoyed.

By our possession of the Philippines we were enabled to take prompt and effective action in the relief of the le-

gations at Pekin, and a decisive part in

preventing the partition and the pre-serving of the integrity of China.

A DREAM FULFILLED.

The possession of a route for an isth-

an staesmanship, is now an accom-plished fact. The great work of con-necting the Pacific and Atlantic oceans

by a canal is at last begun, and it is due to the Republican party.

ARID LAND LAWS.

States within the area of cultivation.

We have passed laws which will bring the arid lands of the United

We have reorganized the army and

We have passed laws for the improvement and support of the militia.

We have pushed forward the building of the navy, the defense and the protec-

GREAT DEPARTMENTS.

Our administration of the great de-

partments of the government has been honest and efficient, and wherever wrong

has been discovered the Republican ad-ministration has not hesitated to probe

the evil, and bring the offenders to jus-

tice without regard to party or politi-cal ties. Laws enacted by the Repub-

lican party which the Democratic party failed to enforce and which were in-

tended for the protection of the public

against the unjust discrimination of the illegal encroachment of vast aggre-

ion of our honor and interests.

it in the highest state of efficiency.

We refused to palter longer with the niseries of Cuba. We fought a quick and vigorous war with Spain. We set

tions and providing additional remedies for the prevention of discrimination in

reight rates have been passed by a Re-

ublican Congress.
A RECORD OF ACHIEVEMENTS.

In this record of achievements during

the past eight years may be read the piedges which the Republican party

has fulfilled. We propose to continue this principle and we declare our con-

stant adherence to the following prin

Protection which guards and devel-

ops our industries is a cardinal policy of the Republican party. The measure of protection should always at least

equal the difference in the cost of pro-duction at home and abroad. We insis

pon the maintenance of the principles of protection and therefore rates of outy should be readjusted only when

onditions have so changed that the ublic interest demands their altera-

CAN'T TRUST DEMOCRATS.

lemands tariff reform or tariff revision

is real o' ject is always the destruc-

However, specious the name, the pur pose is ever the same. A Democrati-tariff has always been followed by busi

ness adversity: a Republican tariff by business prosperity. To a Republican congress and a Republican president

this great question can be safely in trusted. When the only free trad-

country among the great nations agi-tates a return to protection the chief potective country should not falter in

FOREIGN MARKETS.

We have extended widely our foreign markets, and we believe in the adop-tion of all practicable methods for

their further extension, including con mercial reciprocity wherever recipro-

al arrangements can be effected cor

and without injury to American agri

MAINTAIN GOLD STANDARD.

standard and the integrity and value of our national currency. The main-

of our national currency. The main-tenance of the gold standard, estab-lished by the Republican party, can not safely be committed to the Demo-

cratic party which resisted its adop-tion and has never given any proof since that time of belief in it, or fidel-

AMERICAN SHIPPING.

While every other industry has pros

pered under the fostering aid of Re-publican legislation, American shipping engaged in foreign trade in competi-

We believe it to be the duty of the Republican party to uphold the gold

American labor or any Amer

maintaining it.

can industry.

ity to it

years received from the government of the United States adequate encourage-ment of any kind. We therefore, favor legislation which will encourage and build up the American merchant mar-ine, and we cordially approve the leg-sislation of the last Congress which cre-ated the merchant marine commission to investigate and report upon this subject. A POWERFUL NAVY.

A navy powerful enough to defend the United States against any attack, to uphoid the Monroe doctrine and watch over our commerce is essential to the safety and the welfare of the American people. To maintain such a navy is the fixed policy of the Repub-lican party. Hean party.

EXCLUSION OF CHINESE. We cordially approve the attitude of President Roosevelt and Congress in regard to the exclusion of Chinese la-ber, and promise a continuance of the Republican policy in that direction.

CIVIL SERVICE LAW. The civil service law was placed on the statute books by the Republican party which has always sustained it, and we renew our former declarations that it shall be thoroughly and honestly

We are always mindful of the country's debt to the soldiers and sailors of the United States, and we believe in making ample provision for them and in the liberal administration of

INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION. We favor the peaceful settlement of international difficulties by arbitration. ADMINISTRATION COMMENDED. We commend the vigorous efforts made by the administration to protect American citizens in foreign lands and American citizens in foreign faints and pledge ourselves to insist upon the just and equal protection of all our citizens abroad. It is the unquestioned duty of the government to procure for all our citizens, without distinction, the rights of travel and sojourn in friendly countries and we dealers ourselves in

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

The great statesman and patriotic American, William McKinley, who was re-elected by the Republican party to the presidency four years, ago, was as-sassinated just at the threshold of his second term. The entire nation mourned his untimely death and did that justice to his great qualities of mind and character which history will

HIS SUCCESSOR

The American people were fortunate his successor, to whom they turned ith a trust and confidence which ave been fully justified. President with a Roosevelt brought to the great responsibilities thus sadly forced upon him a clear head, a brave heart, an earnest patriotism, and high ideals of public duty and public service. True to the principles of the Republican party and to the duties to which the party had declared he also has shown himself ready for every emergency and has met new and vital questions with

ability and with success CONFIDENCE IN HIM.

The confidence of the people in his justice, inspired his public career, enabled him to render personally an inestimable service to the country by bringing about a settlement of the coal strike which threatened such disastrous results at the opening of the

HIS FOREIGN POLICY.

Our foreign policy under his admin istration has not only been able, vig-orous and dignified, but in the highest degree successful. The complicated questions which arose were settled in such a way by President Roosevelt that the Monroe doctrine was signally vindicated and the cause of and arbitration greatly ad-

vanced. But this work can not safely be committed to any other hands than those of the Republican party. To entrust it to the Democratic party is to invite disaster. Whether as in 1892 the Democratic party declared the protective tariff unconstitutional, or whether it demonst tariff reform or tariff revision. HIS ACTION IN PANAMA

His action in Fanama.

His prompt and vigorous action in Panama, which we commend in the highest terms, not only secured to us the canal route, but avoided foreign the canal route, but avoided foreign complications which might have been of a very serious character. He has continued the policy of President Mc-Kinley in the orient, and our position in China, signalized by our recent commercial treaty with that empire, has

He secured the tribunal by which the vexed and perilous question of the Alaskan boundary was finally settled. HIS PROTEST AGAINST CRIME.

Whenever crimes against humanity shocked our people, his protest has been made and our good offices have been tendered, but always with due regard to international obligations.

Under his guidance we find ourselves at peace with all the woruld, and never were we more respected or our wishe more regarded by foreign nations. HIS DOMESTIC POLICY.

Preeminently successful in regard to our foreign relations, he has equally fortunate in dealing with do-mestic questions. The country has known that the public credit and the national currency was absolutely in the hands of his administration the enforcement of the laws he has shown not only courage, but the wis mit laws to be violated or disregarded opens the door to anarchy, while the just enforcement of the law is the soundest conservatism. He has held firmly to the fundamental American doctrine that all men must obey the law, that there may be no distinction between rich and poor, between strong and weak, but that justice and equal protection under the law must be se-cured to every citizen without regard to race, creed or condition.

His administration has been thorough, vigorous and honorable, high

duced a large surplus, and which enduced a large surplus, and which enabled us only four years after the Spanish war had closed to remove over

gations of capital have been fearlessly
enforced by a Republican president and
low wages and heavy subsidies of fornew laws ensuring responsible publicity eign governments, has not for many

gations of capital have been fearlessly
tion with the low cost of construction,
without reservation to the considerate
and killed her today. He then blew out
his brains with the same revolver,

NOT MENTIONED.

Republican Leaders Conclude to Let the Problem Entirely Alone.

THE RADICALS ARE ICNORED.

Meddling Women Made an Ineffectual Appeal to Senator Gallinger Of New Hampshire,

HEYBURN WAS FOR CONSERVATISM

Prominent Delegates Not Willing That Dubois Should Pose as a Mar-

tyr at Their Expense. -tSpecial to the "News.")

Chicago, June 22, Convention Hall .--The platform has been reported unanimously by the committee. There is no change suggested in the tariff schedule, and no mention of polygamy and no reference to Utah.

all our citizens, without distinction, the rights of travel and sojourn in friendly countries and we declare ourselves in favor of all proper efforts tending to that end.

POLICY IN CHINA.

Our great interests and our growing commerce in the orient render the condition of China of high importance to the United States. We cordially commend the policy pursued in that direction by the administration of Presidents McKinley and Roosevelt.

NEGRO DISFRANCHISEMENT.

We favor such congressional action as shall determine whether by special discriminations the elective franchise in any state has been unconstitutionally limted, and if such is the case, we demand that representation in Congress and in the electoral college shall be proportionately reduced as directed by the constitution of the United States.

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

Combinations of capital and of laborare the results of the economic movement of the age, but neither must be permitted to infringe upon the rights and interests of the people. Such combinations, when lawfully formed for lawful purposes are alike entitled to the protection of the laws, but both are subject to the laws and neither can be permitted to break them.

WILLIAM McKINLEY. Many of the senators here freely ex-press the opinion that the case against Senator Smoot has run its course and is now completely worn out. Besides the Republican leaders are not seeking to let Dubois pose as a martyr.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTIONS. Four of Them Were Held in Burlington, Vt., Today.

Burlington, Vt., June 22 .- Four Demoeratic conventions were held in this city oday as follows: One was to select four delegates at arge to the national Democratic vention, a second was to nominate a state ticket, and the third and fourth vere district conventions to district delegates to the national convention. Before the delegates assemvention. Before the delegates as bled the indications wer that the

Parker for the presidential nomina-tion, but the prevailing sentiment was against any instructions. By agreement John D. Senter, of Montpeller, will succeed himself as Vermont member of the national committee for the next four years, thus ter-ninating a contest for the place.

contest would be in the choice of a fourth delegate at large. Several of the candidates were said to favor Judge

With the Shooters.

Indianapolis, Ind., June 22 .- The program of the five sweepstakes planned for today by the crack shots gathered here to contest for the Grand Amerian handicap prize, was abandoned and the concluding event arranged for yes-terday was shot off, followed by the terday was calling of the first squads in the preliminary handicap. This change was necessary on account of the large number of contestants.

Thousands Want Places.

Washington, June 22 .- D. I. Murphy, secretary of the isthmian canal com-mission today gave out the following: "Applications for places under the commission have been filed by thous-ands and are still pouring in. It ought be understood that no one not possessing special qualifications will be ap-pointed for the work of the commission. The work will be largely of a technical

character.

"Those applying for service on the isthmus, in addition to the possession of exceptional qualifications, must pass a rigid physical examination, under the direction of the public health and ma-rine hospital service to test their fit-ness for service in the tropics.

"Probably not one in a hundred of those applying have even a remote chance of appointment."

Claims of Hearst Men.

Duluth, Minn., June 22 .- The Hearst Duluth, Minn., June 22.—The Hearst men are claiming everything in the Democratic state convention, which meets here this afternoon, while the antis are equally confident of victory. The latter depend much on the strong personality of John Lind, who is here in the lead of the anti-Hearst forces, to swing many of the uninstructed delegates away from the New York edi tor. Lind is being urged to permit his name to be used as a delegate-at-large in spite of instructions, but will not agree unless the convention is anti-Hearst. The Minneapolis delegation, a hundred strong, is working tooth and nall for Hearst. The uninstructed dele-gation holds the balance of power, and it is imposible to predict the result

Murder and Suicide.

New York, June 22.-Frank Shannon, a bar tender, because his persistent proposals of marriage to Mrs. Bridget Lee, a widow and proprietress of a sa